

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the response submitted on March 24, 2004, several claims were incorrectly numbered. The numbering of these claims has been corrected in this response.

Claim 1 and 40-44 have been amended to present the claims in better form for consideration. Claim 45 has been canceled. Claims 13-38 have been withdrawn in accordance with the restriction requirement. Claims 1-12 and 39-44 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections 102(e) – Groath

Claims 1, 2, 4-12, 39-41, 43-44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Groath et al. (USPN 6,571,285) (hereinafter “Groath”).

As amended, Claim 1 recites:

An event management system comprising:
a set of event consumers, each event consumer being configured to perform an action in response to an occurrence of an event, the set of event consumers including:
an email consumer configured to handle email messages;
a paging consumer configured to generate a page message;
an active scripting consumer configured to execute at least one script;
a log file consumer configured to record information in a log file;
an event log consumer configured to log messages to an event log; and
a command line consumer configured to launch at least one process.

Groath describes a technique for providing an integrated service assurance environment for a network. Groath discloses performing a notification action based upon the occurrence of an event where “the notification action may include an alphanumeric page, an e-mail message, a resolution script, remedy trouble ticket, and/or a log message.” (Groath, col. 10, lines 53-63; Fig. 3). Although Groath describes performing some actions related to event handling, Groath fails to disclose a system for structuring the logical components that perform these actions. In particular, Groath fails to disclose a system with the six distinct event consumers recited in Claim 1. Groath also fails to disclose a command line consumer “configured to launch at least one process”.

The Office Action argues that Groath teaches a shell. (Office Action, pages 10-11). However, the shell in Groath cited by the Office Action is merely used to run scripts on remote machines. (See Groath, col. 18, line 65 to col. 19, line 47). Specifically, the shell described in Groath is neither an event consumer configured to perform an action in response to an occurrence of an event nor a command line consumer configured to launch at least one process. Thus, the shell in Groath is not equivalent to the command line consumer recited in Claim 1.

The Office Action also provides a plan to modify the shell in Groath to resemble the command line consumer recited in Claim 1. (Office Action, page 11). Such a modification is nothing more than a hindsight reconstruction using materials in the applicant’s application. Applicant submits that such an improper modification does not create a valid reference.

For at least the reasons stated above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is not anticipated by Groath and is allowable. Given that Claims 2, 4-12

depend from Claim 1, Claims 2, 4-12 are also allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 39 recites:

A computer system comprising:
an event provider configured to generate events;
an event consumer selected from a set of event consumers, the event consumer being configured to perform an action in response to an occurrence of an event generated by the event provider, the set of event consumers including:
an email consumer configured to send at least one email message;
a paging consumer configured to send at least one page message;
an active scripting consumer configured to execute at least one script;
a log file consumer configured to record information in a log file;
an event log consumer configured to log at least one message to an event log; and
a command line consumer configured to launch at least one process; and
an event filter associated with the selected event consumer, the event filter being configured to specify the event and, in response to the occurrence of the event, to deliver information about the occurred event to the event consumer.

As stated above, Groath does not disclose a system with six distinct event consumers. In particular, Groath does not disclose a command line consumer. Groath also fails to disclose the event filter recited in Claim 39. The Office Action cites a section in Groath that purports to describe an event filter. (Office Action, page 5). The cited section describes an event correlation application that filters superfluous events. (See Groath, lines 34-40). However, the event correlation application in Groath is not configured to deliver information about a specified

event to an event consumer in response to the occurrence of the event, as recited in Claim 39. Thus, the event correlation application in Groath is not equivalent to the event filter recited in Claim 39.

For at least the reasons stated above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 39 is not anticipated by Groath and is allowable. Given that Claims 40-41 and 43-44 depend from Claim 39, Claims 40-41 and 43-44 are also allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim Rejections 103(a) – Groath and Murray

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Groath in view of Windows NT Event Logging by James D. Murray (hereinafter “Murray”). Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 3 is patentable over Groath and Murray.

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1 and recites:

An event management system as recited in claim 1 wherein the event log consumer is an NT event log consumer.

As discussed above, Groath does not disclose a system with six distinct event consumers as recited in Claim 1. Further, Groath does not disclose the action performed by the command line consumer. Murray does not remedy these deficiencies.

The Office Action admits that Groath fails to disclose an NT event log consumer. The Office Action asserts that Murray discloses in Chapter 2 that “Microsoft API’s are available to interface with NT event log service”. However,

even assuming that the assertion is true, this teaching merely describes a feature of the NT event log service, not a separate event consumer that interacts with the log service. Thus, Murray still fails to disclose an NT event log consumer as recited in Claim 3.

For at least these additional reasons stated above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 3 is patentable over Groath and Murray.

Claim Rejections 103(a) – Groath and Network PC System Design Guidelines

Claim 42 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Groath in view of Network PC System Design Guidelines, Version 1.0b (hereinafter “The Design Guidelines Document”). Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 3 is patentable over Groath and The Design Guidelines Document.

Claim 42 depends from Claim 39 and recites:

The computer system as recited in claim 39, wherein the event provider includes at least one of Win32 provider, Windows Driver Model (WDM) provider, event log provider, registry provider, performance counter provider, active directory provider, Windows installer provider, and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) provider.

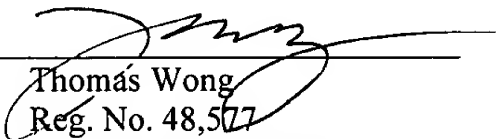
The Design Guidelines Document cited by the Office Action is a reference for designing a Network PC system. The Design Guidelines Document describes a Win32 Driver Model. However, the Design Guidelines Document does not disclose the other providers recited in Claim 42 and how those providers are incorporated as part of the computer system recited in Claim 39. Thus, the Design Guidelines Document fails to disclose the event provider recited in Claim 42.

Conclusion

Claims 1-12 and 39-44 are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests the issuance of the subject application. Should any matter in this case remain unresolved, the undersigned attorney respectfully requests a telephone conference with the Examiner to resolve any such outstanding matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

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